4: West K-5 (1946) 1948 NU34 Tarasco NU34
[P. 22-b]

and Cumachuén (62 percent monolingual). Moreover, the pueblos of La Cañada, adjacent to modern transportation facilities, are surprisingly monolingual (59 percent). Other scattered, ultraconservative towns, such as Angahuan, Cocucho, and Cheranátzicurin in the Sierra, contain a large number of monolinguals.

Effects of Paricutin Volcano.—The eruption of Paricutin Volcano early in 1943 caused the redistribution of some of the Tarascan population.

4: West K-5 (1946) 1948 NU34 Tarasco NU34
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731 The inhabitants of the completely destroyed towns of Parícutin and Parangaricutiro were transferred to new lands near Uruapan. Those of Parícutin were moved to the new settlement of Caltzontzin, 5 km. east of Uruapan, in February 1943. This pueblo now forms a new island of Tarascan speech in the *tierra templada*. With Government aid the people of Parangaricutiro established a new pueblo near the *rancho* of Los Conejos, 4 km. west of Uruapan, in March 1944. Another new town,

[TEXT CONTINUES BOTTOM P. 23b---ANALYST]

4: West K-5 (1946) 1948 NU34 Tarasco NU34
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166 731 called Colonia Dr. Miguel Silva (Villa Silva), was founded by volcano refugees in August 1943, 5 km. southwest of Ario de Rosales, on the upper margins of the *tierra caliente*. The settlement sheltered families mainly from Zirosto and some from Parícutin, Parangaricutiro, and Zacan.[29] [182] The highland Tarascans have encountered several difficulties in the subtropical habitat: increased susceptibility to disease, unfamiliarity with subtropical clay soils, slow adaptation to new crop types. Consequently, within the last year (1945-[161] 46) the population of Villa Silva has decreased from approximately 600 to 300, owing to high death rate and movement of families back to the highlands; the new settlement may be abandoned within a short time. Besides resettlement in newly formed pueblos, many of the families from the stricken area have moved permanently to less damaged towns, such as Pamatácuaro, Charapan, Paracho, Uruapan, and Zamora.

[29] The continued activity of the volcano may force the complete abandonment of the partially ruined towns of Zacan and Zirosto. In the spring of 1946 the authorities of Zirosto were seriously considering the removal of the remnants of their townspeople to the rancho of Barranca Seca, 4 km. to the northwest.

11: Boyd H-4, 5 (1953) 1958
NU34 Tarasco NU34

poor have only pain and sorrow. The poor is our brother; the rich is our master. Love the poor; he is of our race. The rich is the foreigner; he pays us with sarcasm and jokes. Remember always that he who suffers and cries needs your help. These are the maxims of love.

THE LEGEND OF TACAMBA

Historical Comment

All the drainage of southwestern Michoacán is southward to the Balsas river, the heart of the tropical region. This area was in pre-Spanish times seemingly under Tarascan domain (Osborne, 1943). Coyucán, mentioned in the legend of Tacamba as being one of the seats of Tarascan power at the beginning of the sixteenth century, is probably the town of Coyuca, a scant thirty-five miles south of present Huetamo (Fig. 2). At the time of the Conquest it was still an area of dispute between the Tarascans and the Aztecs, although both sides were temporarily at peace.

The wars between the Tarascans and Aztecs over this area accounted in large part for the refusal of Siguangua and Tzimtzicha to lend Tarascan support to the Aztecs against the Spaniards, thereby enabling the conquistadores to defeat both empires separately.

Tacamba, like Camachuén of the preceding legend, was one of the vassal princes of the Tarascan empire under King Siguanga and Tzimtzicha, his successor, at the time of the coming of the Spaniards. The death of Siguangua is accurately preserved in the body of the legend. In the first year of the Spanish arrival on the borders of Michoacán, smallpox and dysentery brought by Spanish messengers struck the Tarascan capital killing the king and his chief priests. The epidemic continued to take a terrible toll among the native population, weakening the Tarascans for the Spanish Conquest.